

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL 11.

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NO. 15.

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DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST MAIN STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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For Township officers, each \$1.00
For County " " " 2.50
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BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And Notary Public,
JASPER INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry
Counties, Indiana. July 19, '69

Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business intrusted to
him in any of the courts of Indiana county. Office
in the Courier Building, on West Main street.

G. T. D. Carr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties.
Office on the South side of the Public Square,
April 20, '69.

L. Q. DEERULAR **W. A. TRAYLOR**
DEBRULER & TRAYLOR,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to collection
March 20, '69.

MALOTT, COBB & SCHIFFER,
Attys at Law.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in Courts of Dubois
County.

Special attention given to the
Collection of Claims.
April 17, '69.

F. HADEN & CO.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
TROY, IND.

DEALERS IN
Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.
Lower Wharf-Boat Proprietors,
TROY, INDIANA.

Sept. 20, '67-6m

Furniture! Furniture!
THE undersigned informs the
public that he has now, and
will constantly keep on hand,
a large assortment of chairs, of the best styles. He
respectfully invites those desiring anything in his line,
to call and examine his stock before purchasing else-
where, as he is confident he can please them, at his new
shop, on the corner of the Public Square, west of the
courthouse.
November 10, 1867.

JACOB ALLES.
and a large assortment of chairs, of the best styles. He
respectfully invites those desiring anything in his line,
to call and examine his stock before purchasing else-
where, as he is confident he can please them, at his new
shop, on the corner of the Public Square, west of the
courthouse.
November 10, 1867.

STEGE, REILING & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Teas,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
MARKET STREET.
North side between Second & Third Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the country.
Sept. 12, '68-1f.

VALENTINE MERCKER.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
CORNER OF WEST MAIN & PORTERSVILLE STS
JASPER, INDIANA.

GLASS WARE.
In great variety, and of the best quality at low prices.
at the Drug Store.
Oct. 9, '68

Take The Paper.

Why don't you take the paper?
They're the life of my delight,
Except about election time,
And then I read for spite.

Subscribe! you cannot lose a cent.
Why should you be afraid?
For each thus paid is money lent
At interest four-fold paid.

Go, then, and take the paper,
And pay to-day, nor pay delay,
And my word, for it is inferred,
You'll live until you're gray.

An old neighbor of mine,
While dying of a cough,
Desired to have the latest news,
While he was going off.

I took the paper and I read
Of some new pills in force;
He bought a box, and is he dead?
No—hearty as a horse.

I knew two men as much alike
As ever you saw two stumps,
And no phenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One takes the paper, and his life
Is happier than a King's;
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down and broke his crown,
And killed him—very good.

Had he been reading of the news,
At home, like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the paper?
Nor from the printer sneak,
Because you borrow from his boy
A paper every week.

For he who takes the paper,
And pays his bill when due,
Can live in peace with God and man,
And with the "devil" too.

PENGENT.—Did you ever hear the story
Of the Irishman and horseradish?
"No, how was it?"

"Well, seeing a dish of grated horse-
radish on the table where they had stop-
ped for dinner, each helped himself large-
ly to the same, supposing it to be eaten
as potato or squash; and the first, putting
a knife into his mouth jerked his
handkerchief from his trousers and
commenced wiping his eyes.
"What troubles yer?" inquired his
comrade.

"Sure, and I was thinkin' of my poor
old father's death when he was hung,"
he replied shrewdly.

Presently the other, taking as greedily
of the pungent vegetable, had as sudden
use for the handkerchief, whereat Jem-
my as coolly inquired:

"And what troubles yer, Pat?"
"Troth," he replied, "that you wasn't
hung with yer father."

ST. LOUIS, MO., CHICAGO AND NEW AL-
BANY RAILROAD.—The Mt. Carmel (Ill-
inois) Democrat has the following para-
graph in relation to the railroad to be
constructed through Illinois to connect
and form a part of the New Albany and
St. Louis Air Line Railway:

"Our citizens will be pleased to learn
that an act to incorporate the St. Louis,
Mt. Carmel and New Albany Company
has received the Governor's approval and
is now a law. Poor Pickering has just
discovered that his bill for an act to re-
new, revise, and extend his charter was
laid on the table until the Fourth of July
next, at which time and place Gov. Pick-
ering can get it for preservation in mem-
ory of the boys who were trying to
steal his charter."

WHO CAN BEAT IT.—Mr. Wm. Moes,
Book-keeper at Price, Nightengale &
Co's Portable Saw Mill, informs us that
they saved from the 5th to the 10th of
April 57,460 feet Poplar, and 9,275 feet
of Oak lumber. An average of 12,134
feet per day.—Princeton Democrat.

—The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad
Company, on Friday, purchased ten acres
of ground in the rear of the penitentiary
at Jeffersonville, of Mrs. Walter Mer-
riweather, for \$11,000. They will build
upon these grounds a large depot, ware-
house, and machine shops. It is said the
company will remove all their machine
shops from Seymour to Jeffersonville.

—Just to show that Galena was not
exhausted after it produced himself,
Grant has given six prominent foreign
and domestic appointments to that place.

—The Maryland girl who shot her be-
trayer the other day is at liberty, and no
one will arrest her. She doesn't even
have to play insane as a precaution.

EX-GOVERNOR WISE.

His Views on the War and the Ab-
olition of Slavery—The Patriot's
Duty To-Day.

[From the Atlanta (Georgia) Christian Advocate.]

RICHMOND, VA., March 31, 1869.

Rev. James Mitchell:

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the
28th instant, I can only say that I am
perfectly content to await the "delay,"
simply which was resolved on. It may
be wise as to action, but is dangerous as
to the work of preparation. Of this,
however, your authorities are the proper
judges.

As the points in my first letter touch-
ing the effects of the abolition of slavery
on the relations of the two branches of
the Methodist Episcopal Church, I can
but say that my convictions are strong,
and if I clearly expressed them to you I
have no sort of objection to their publi-
cation. My letter's main subject-matter
called forth incidentally an expression
on these points, but not fully enough,
perhaps, to be understood in a clear light.
What I said, exactly, in that letter, I
don't remember, but I know what I
meant to say, and should have said, and
have no hesitation in repeating here my
true meaning.

The long agitation of the question of
slavery, its history before the war, and
the war itself, convinced me that an ex-
odus from African bondage was obliged
to be by the almighty hand of Provi-
dence. God knew what poor finite minds
North and South did not foresee—that
nothing short of fire and sword, of war,
and its blood and violence, could eman-
cipate negro slaves on this continent, in
a country governed, as the United States
in the form of constitutional republics
bound together by a constitutional union.
By no steps in normal times could Con-
gress ever have abolished slavery; and
the States would never have commenced
emancipation by peaceful means, gradu-
al or otherwise, for reasons which it
would be fruitless now to state. It is
sufficient to say that too many in the
South fought for nothing but the right
of property in slaves; and it is time that
the North was informed that by far the
most respectable portion of the Southern
people fought for something far more
precious than the legal privilege of being
the masters of slaves. They fought for
the more glorious privilege of self-gov-
ernment. They are willing to emanci-
pate slaves in their own time and own
way, but were not willing to allow Con-
gress to regulate their domestic govern-
ment and concerns for them, either as to
slavery or anything else. Thus there
were double restraints against emanci-
pation which could not be removed in
time to prevent either dissolution of the
Union or civil war. The war was a na-
tional necessity, permitted by Divine
Providence to prevent (in the end, I
hope) greater evils than the war itself.

And I mark this view of the case as
essential to guide all good Christians and
patriots in their endeavors now to ease a
most glorious country, still suffering
from the awful conflict, and in the great-
est danger of losing civil liberty for all
races in the struggle to emancipate one
race. The view I have taken is a helio-
centric one. It strives to reach God's
throne, and to look thence upon the
ways and the end. That He ordered,
and directed, and forced the result of
emancipation of slaves in America,
knowing that there was no other way to
bring it about, and, at the same time,
save all that is precious, I have not the
least doubt. And I feel that he who re-
sists, or in any unreasonable way ob-
structs the legitimate consequences of
this special Providence, "kicks against
the pricks." This brings up the ques-
tion—

What should be regarded as the legiti-
mate consequences? My answer is
peace. The old strife must cease and
be hushed. Next, charity, toleration,
brotherly and patriotic kindness. It is
not for me to upbraid you or you me for
the offenses and injuries of this war.—
Slavery was its cause, was our weakness,
if not our wickedness, and God has
purged out its sin and satanic influence
by fire and blood. His fire and blood,
for the war was His if the sin was mine.
But woe unto those, on either side, who
shall cause the fires to burn and the blood
to heat after the sin and causes of woes
have been burnt to ashes. We must not
keep the fires ignited—the ashes must be
allowed to cool, and then, as from battle-
fields, the green herbage may be made to
grow more luxuriant than ever; so good
fruit may be made to spring even from
the cinders and ashes of this horrid war.
No man, or set of men, must dare to take
any bolts of vengeance in their hands.—
God often used the heathen to punish
his own chosen people; but if they dared
to do even His will in a heathenish and
unchristian way, Jehovah never failed to
make them, too, feel His wrath. Let the
North remember that, and that if the
war was providential, then we all were
but mere instruments of the Divine
Government, and should not attempt to
play petty providences in the place of
God. If we do, we will curse ourselves
and our country; we will become petty
tyrants. Guided by a catholic spirit like

this, and looking to God all the time, in
every act and plan, we will prevent the
white man from being enslaved by the
causes which made the black man free;
we will prevent the continuance of the
causes which separated the Methodist
Church as the precursors of the attempt-
ed separation of the whole country, and
we will cause the whole country to be
stronger, and safer, and freer than it ever
was or could be before.

I have written enough, and you are
welcome to weave these views into those
of my first letter, and print them to-
gether.

I have examined your pamphlets, and
thank you for them.
Very truly and respectfully yours,
HENRY A. WISE.

Influence of Railways Upon Ag- riculture.

The Chicago Post, in commenting up-
on the great advantages that are derived
from the railway systems of the North-
west, as a paramount means of commerce,
says the influence of railways upon agri-
culture is shown by many interesting
facts. It is well known that the com-
merce between the East and the West is
nearly altogether carried on by way of
several great arteries, namely: the Erie
canal, the Oswego canal, the Champlain
canal, and the New York Central, the
Erie, the Pennsylvania Central, and the
Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. The lake
tonnage of this commerce is reshipped
at Buffalo, Oswego, or Ogdensburg.—
The carriage by canal is less than one-
third of the whole. In 1862, the tonnage
by canal was 3,150,000; by railways, 6,
018,452—the proportion in favor of the
railways now being still greater than
this. Not only this, but the railways
have secured to the producers of the in-
terior the prices of the Eastern markets.
This is shown by the fact that prices of
meats and flour have not been reduced
in the Atlantic markets, whilst they have
been doubled, and, on some important
articles, trebled, at the West. Take the
case of pork for example. Twenty years
ago, the average price in the West was
less than \$3 a hundred. Railways have
more than doubled the average price;
and it is estimated that the West makes
an annual profit in excess of twenty mil-
lions more than could be made without
the railways. And as it is with pork, so
it is with other agricultural productions.
The speed and cheapness of railway
transportation have brought the old
cheap prices of the West up to the high
prices of the East.

Thus we arrive at the principal fact—
the prodigious amount of business cre-
ated by railways. The farmers having
thus the advantages of the best markets
and prices, wonderfully increase their
productions. In 1850, there were in the
States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michi-
gan and Wisconsin, less than thirteen
hundred miles of railroad; in 1860, there
were more than 9,600. Here is a table
showing the principal productions of
these States in 1850 and in 1860:

	In 1850.	In 1860.
Bush. Wheat,	39,813,495	79,798,163
Bush. Corn,	177,320,441	230,268,863
Bush. Oats,	52,670,231	51,043,334
Bush. Potatoes,	13,417,895	27,181,603
Head Cattle,	3,436,000	5,871,000

The aggregate of wheat, rye, corn, oats,
barley and buckwheat produced in these
States was in 1850, 256,240,444 bushels,
and in 1860, 422,369,719 bushels, being an
increase much beyond that of the popu-
lation. It is estimated by the best statis-
ticians that the construction of railways
in the five States here named has en-
hanced the value of the farming lands
not less than four hundred millions of
dollars.

Agriculture being the basis of all our
commerce, the increase of all branches
of business has kept pace with the rapid
increase in the extent and profits of hus-
bandry. It is the simple truth that hun-
dreds of millions of trade now annually
carried on would be absolutely impos-
sible but for the transportation supplied
by railroads; that if the railways should
be suddenly stopped, crops would rot in
the fields, grass would grow on the
streets of our most thriving Western
cities, and our greatest commercial houses
would perish for the want of anything
to do.

BAD IN ITS EFFECTS.—A Washington
correspondence says: "It turns out that
General Grant was sick again last Sat-
urday. When in this condition he is very
irritable and peevish, though other men
by the same cause are rendered amiable
and jovial, which may account for his
difficulty with a certain Senator."

67 The husbandmen of the United
States rejoice in the ownership of 5,000,-
000 horses, 15,000,000 neat cattle, 25,000,-
000 sheep, 27,000,000 swine, and 500,000
mules. At a low estimate we may reckon
them worth \$600,000,000.

ACTRESSSES have now two avenues to
success—gorgeous dressing, artistic un-
dressing.

—Three hundred and thirty students
have attended Asbury University this
year.

The New Election Law.

Enrolled act No. 23, House of Repre-
sentatives.

An act to amend an act regulating gen-
eral elections and prescribing the duties
of officers in relation thereto, approved
June 7, 1852; and to amend an act en-
titled an act to provide for township elec-
tions, approved June 16, 1852; and to fill
vacancies in office occasioned by the pro-
visions of this act and to repeal all laws
inconsistent therewith, and declaring an
emergency.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Gen-
eral Assembly of the State of Indiana,
That a general election shall be held bi-
ennially, on the second Tuesday in Oc-
tober, at which election all existing vac-
ancies in office, and all offices the terms
of which will expire before the next gen-
eral election thereafter, shall be filled,
unless otherwise provided by law; pro-
vided, the first election under this act
shall take place on the second Tuesday
in October, 1870, and every second year
thereafter.

Section 2. That the first section of an
act entitled an act to provide for town-
ship elections, approved June 16, 1852,
which reads as follows, to-wit: That
there shall be held an election in each
township, at the usual place of holding
elections, on the first Monday in April
in each year, for the purpose of electing
township officers, and such other officers
as may be provided for by law, which
election shall be conducted by the officers
of, and be governed by the laws regulat-
ing general elections, so far as the same
are applicable—he and the same is here-
by amended to read as follows, to-wit:
That there shall be held an election in
each township, at the usual places of
holding elections, on the same day pro-
vided in this act, for holding general
elections for the purpose of electing
township officers and such other officers
as may be provided for by law, which
election shall be conducted by the officers
of, and governed by the laws regulating
general elections, so far as the same may
be applicable.

Section 3. That all vacancies created
by the provisions of this act, in any office
in this State, shall be filled as now pro-
vided by law.

Section 4. All laws and parts of laws
inconsistent with the provisions of this
act, are hereby repealed.

Section 5. It is hereby declared that
an emergency exists for the immediate
taking effect of this act, it is hereby de-
clared that the same shall take effect and
be in force from and after its passage.

GEORGE A. BUSKIRK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILL CUMBACK,

President of the Senate.

Approved April 26th, 1869.

CONRAD BAKER,

Governor.

This change in the election law defers
the general election, which should have
been held this year, to the second Tues-
day in October, 1870. There will be no
general election this year, so that the of-
fices that would have expired this year,
or the terms of which expire this year,
will be continued by the amended law
to the general election of next year. The
Constitution declares that all officers
elected for a given term shall not only
hold such offices for such term, but "un-
til his successor shall have been elected
and qualified." The Constitution con-
tinues the term of all officers until the
general election of 1870, and there will
be no vacancies to be filled as "now pro-
vided by law" unless by death, resigna-
tion or other disqualification defined by
the Constitution. The effect of the
amendment to the election law will be
to prolong the terms of officers that
would have expired in October next, or
which would have been filled at the gen-
eral election in October next under the
old law, until after the general election
on the second Tuesday in October, 1870.

The effect of this amendment to the
election laws will be to remove still fur-
ther the responsibility of officials from
the surveillance of the people and to
make reviews of the official acts of pub-
lic servants less frequent. Biennial elec-
tions and biennial sessions of the Legis-
lature increase the power of administra-
tive officers, and their opportunities for
corruption and stealing, and lessens the
supervision and control of the people
over the acts of their servants. The Im-
perialist, the New Radical organ just es-
tablished in New York, will point to the
election law passed by the Radical Leg-
islature of Indiana as evidence that the
Radical party are aiding and abetting the
establishment of Imperialism, and pre-
paring the public mind for an autocracy.
—[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

All the gold that exists in the
United States to-day, says an exchange,
could be placed in a square box of less
than fifteen feet in length, width and
depth. A room 100 feet long, 100 feet
wide, and 10 feet high, would hold eight
times the total amount of gold in the
known world.

On Monday last Mrs. A. A. Dodd, of
Harveysburg, Warren county, Ohio, re-
ceived forty-one votes for Justice of the
Peace.